

From: [Peterson, Mary](#)
To: [Gray, David](#)
Cc: [Rauscher, Jon](#); [Meyer, John](#); [Coltrain, Katrina](#); [Edlund, Carl](#); [Turner, Philip](#); [Spalding, Susan](#)
Subject: Re: Superfund summary for Brio Refining
Date: Thursday, September 14, 2017 6:53:51 AM

In addition to saying that methylene chloride is a common lab contaminant (which most people won't understand), can we also say that it is not a contaminant of concern for the site?

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 14, 2017, at 6:43 AM, Gray, David <gray.david@epa.gov> wrote:

FINAL DRAFT

Brio Refining Company Inc.

Post-Hurricane Harvey conditions of groundwater and sediment at Brio Refining Company Inc. Superfund site is consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 8, 2017, groundwater and sediment samples were collected and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. Methylene chloride, a common laboratory contaminant, was the only volatile organic compound detected in groundwater at 0.36 micrograms per liter (µg/L), as well as in the associated sample blank. No VOCs were detected in the collected sediment samples. The site remedy is operating as intended, and the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

The 58-acre Brio Refining Company, Inc. site is located 20 miles south of Houston, Texas in southern Harris County. The site was used as a chemical re-processing and refining facility from the 1950's to 1982. A neighboring residential subdivision (now abandoned and the homes removed) was located along and north of the northern boundary of the Site. Mud Gully, a flood control ditch, runs along the western boundary of the site. Chemical disposal practices contaminated groundwater, surface soils and subsurface soils with hazardous chemicals. The final remedy included containment including a vertical barrier wall, site cover, groundwater flow control, long term groundwater monitoring, and channel improvements to Mud Gully. Following cleanup, the site was taken off the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) in 2006. The site is in long-term maintenance by the responsible party. The last 5-year review in 2013 determined the site remedy was still protective.

The next site evaluation will be during the Superfund Five-Year Review. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. CERCLA also requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites. A Superfund Five-Year Review Report to

Congress is prepared each fiscal year.